

TRANCO-GESIC® CHLORMEZANONE WITH ASPIRIN

1 mg 30

Because pain is frequently aggravated and perpetuated by both anxiety and muscular tension, the combination of aspirin with a well tolerated tranquilizer—muscle relaxant (Trancopal® (brand of chlormezanone)) is exceptionally effective.

TRANCOPAL is a "Tranquilaxant" which calms anxiety and tension, relieves muscle spasm, and enhances the analgesic effect of aspirin by subduing *emotional responses* to pain.

Side effects such as gastric distress, occasional weakness, sedation or dizziness may be noted. Ordinarily, these may be reversed by a reduction in dosage or temporary withdrawal of the drug. TRANCO-GESIC should not be administered to persons known or suspected to have an idiosyncrasy to acetylsalicylic acid.

Dosage for adults is usually 2 tablets three or four times daily, the suggested dosage for children from 5 to 12 years is 1 tablet three or four times daily.

Supplied in bottles of 100 and 1000 tablets.

NON-NARCOTIC
ANALGESIC,
with tranquilizing
and muscle relaxant
properties

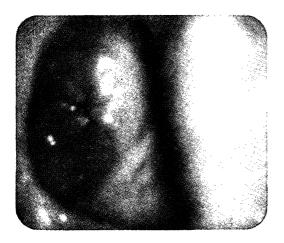
in low back pain

sciatica, lumbago; musculoskeletal pain associated with strains and sprains

in tension headache premenstrual tension and dysmenorrhea



New York, N. Y. 10016





Intragastric photography studies¹

A/ E. B., male, age 48. Normal antral contraction. Pyloric opening is not seen. It is difficult to differentiate a deep prepyloric contraction from a "pyloric fleurette" or true pylorus.

B/Same subject after 6 mg. of propantheline bromide intravenously; antral contractions ceased. The pyloric orifice remained open and was easily identified. Better visualization of the antrum was also obtained.

Now you can see Pro-Banthine at work (propantheline bromide)

Pro-Banthīne is so effective in anticholinergic action that it may be employed in visualizing the entire pyloric region.

In addition to the intragastric photographs, cinegastroscopic studies² have demonstrated graphically not only its effectiveness but the superiority of Pro-Banthīne over belladonna alkaloids.

Pro-Banthine produced complete cessation of gastric, antral and pyloric motor activity with a dose of 6 mg. intravenously. This is approximately one-third the usual oral dose of 15 mg.

Atropine at full normal dosages did not produce such cessation. It required double the usual oral dose of atropine, 0.8 mg. intravenously, to duplicate the aperistaltic action of Pro-Banthīne. This dose of atropine produced pronounced discomfort and tachycardia with ventricular rates as high as 150 per minute.

It is this pharmacologic superiority of

Pro-Banthīne which has made it the most widely prescribed anticholinergic in such conditions as peptic ulcer, functional hypermotility, irritable colon, pylorospasm and biliary dyskinesia.

Dosage —The maximal tolerated dosage is usually the most effective. For most adult patients this will be four to six 15 mg. tablets daily in divided doses. In severe conditions as many as two tablets four to six times daily. Pro-Banthīne (brand of propantheline bromide) is supplied as tablets of 15 mg., as prolonged-acting tablets of 30 mg. and, for parenteral use, as serum-type ampuls of 30 mg.

Side Effects and Contraindications—Urinary hesitancy, xerostomia, mydriasis and, theoretically, a curare-like action may occur. The drug is contraindicated in patients with glaucoma or severe cardiac disease.

- 1. Barowsky, H.; Greene, L., and Bennett, R.: Investigators' Clinical Report. Photographs courtesy of Drs. H. Barowsky, L. Greene and R. Bennett.
- 2. Barowsky, H.; Greene, L., and Paulo, D.: Paper read at Meeting of American Society for Gastrointestinal Endoscopy, Montreal, Canada, May 25-27, 1965.

SEARLE

Research in the Service of Medicine

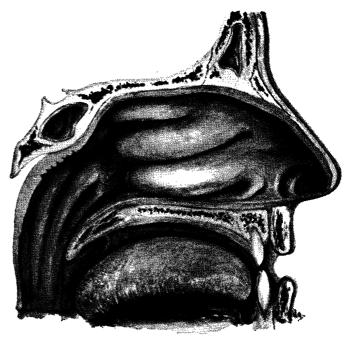


War clouds over Europe made the big headlines twenty-five years ago. But the first steps following the formation of Greater New York's Blue Shield attracted little front-page attention in 1940.

At the start 800 doctors agreed to back the plan. Today, the number of Blue Shield's Participating Physicians in Greater New York has grown to nearly 20,000. And over five million people are covered by the plan.

As we move forward into our second quarter century of progress, we again gratefully acknowledge the support of these Participating Physicians—dedicated men who have so long and so loyally contributed to the success of Greater New York's Blue Shield.





for effective decongestion

of the nose and paranasal sinuses

'ACTIFED'

Each scored Tablet contains—	Each 5 cc. tsp. of Syrup contains –
'Actidil'® brand Triprolidine	'Actidil'® brand Triprolidine
Hydrochloride2.5 mg.	Hydrochloride1.25 mg.
'Sudafed'® brand Pseudoephedrine Hydrochloride60 mg.	'Sudafed'® brand Pseudoephedrine Hydrochloride30 mg.
Bottles of 100.	Bottles of 1 pint.

Dosage and Administration	Tablets	Syrup
Adults and children over 6 years of age	1	2 tsp.
Children 4 months to 6 years of age	1/2	1 tsp.
Infants up to 4 months of age		1/2 tsp.
Dosage indicated may be given 3 times daily.		•

Side effects: While the great majority of patients will experience no side effects on 'Actifed' therapy, those sensitive to the component drugs may exhibit mild stimulation or mild sedation. No serious side effects have been noted.

Caution: Although pseudoephedrine hydrochloride is virtually without pressor effect in normotensive patients, it should be used with caution in patients with hypertension. In addition, even though triprolidine hydrochloride has a low incidence of drowsiness, appropriate precautions should be observed.

Complete literature available on request from Professional Services Dept. PML.



BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO. (U.S.A.) INC., Tuckahoe, N.Y.

Monitor physiologic conditions of interest with Sanborn "Standard Unit" systems

Probably no two hospitals exist which have identical surgical procedures, identical physiologic information display requirements, or identical budgets for OR monitoring equipment.

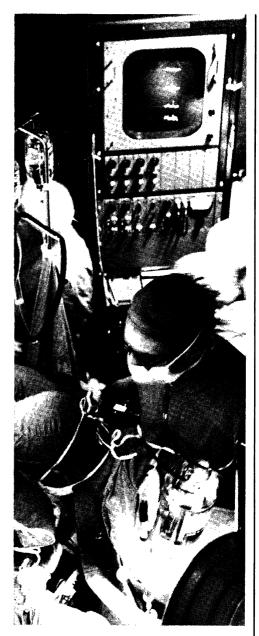
Yet costly, custom-built monitoring systems are not necessary in most cases to do the job the surgical team wants done: building from an extremely wide range of available, standard, compatible instruments, Sanborn can and does provide complete, dependably trouble-free monitoring systems to meet the specific and different needs of hospitals and medical centers world-wide.

Systems can range from a simple combination of a few units for visual display only of the ECG, one temperature and two pressure measurements, for example — to very comprehensive installations which display and record 20 or more phenomena simultaneously, and provide complete intercommunications facilities and specialized measurement and analysis capabilities as well.

Frequently-used Sanborn units for visual display include oscilloscopes for waveform presentation of rapidly-changing events, illuminated numerical readouts which display up to four phenomena in three-digit values, and large scale meters for slowly changing events.

For graphic recording, heated stylus and optical oscillographs provide high resolution, permanent analog chart recordings of conditions. For permanent storage of data, with the ability to recreate the conditions again and again and over an expanded or compressed time interval, Sanborn magnetic tape recording systems provide extreme fidelity and precision at lower cost than many systems of comparable performance.

From such standard Sanborn units or "building blocks", the hospital has complete freedom of choice in system capabilities — coupled with the economies of regularly-manufactured products available from a single, experienced source. Tell us what you wish to monitor and any special conditions of use, and we will outline without obligation our system recommendation and cost estimate, to meet your monitoring requirements. Sanborn Division, Hewlett-Packard Company, Waltham, Mass. 02154.





In addition to OR monitoring systems, Sanborn's new "780" modular units give complete flexibility and "add on" capabilities for bedside and central station monitoring in the ICU, recovery room and emergency room. New "780" brochure available on request.







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OBEDRIN MENU PLAN

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- 1. YOUR SUPERVISION orients the patient to the need, goals and course of weight reduction . . . regular checkups confirm progress and support patient's morale.
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- **3. OBEDRIN MENU PLAN:**... aids weight reduction ... provides a plan for necessary nutritional support and helps patients establish better eating habits.

Write today for free starter doses and Menu Plans, or contact your Massengill Representative.

DOSAGE is 1 tablet daily, usually at 10 a.m.

SUPPLIED in bottles of 50 and 250 tablets, on prescription only.

CAUTION: Insomnia, excitability, nervousness may occur if dosage is excessive. These occur infrequently and are mild with the recommended dosage. Use with caution in patients having a sensitivity to sympathomimetic compounds or barbiturates and in cases of coronary or cardiovascular disease or severe hypertension. Excessive use of amphetamines by unstable individuals has been reported to result in a psychological dependence. In such instances, withdrawal of the medication is necessary. All medication should be used with caution during pregnancy, especially in the first trimester.

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Obedrin®-LA*

"TRICKLE RELEASE" TABLETS

Each tablet contains Methamphetamine HCI*, 12.5 mg.; Pentobarbital*, 50 mg. (Barbituric Acid derivative; Warning: May be habit forming); Ascorbic Acid, 200 mg.; Thiamine Mononitrate, 1 mg.; Riboflavin, 2 mg.; Nicotinic Acid (Niacin), 10 mg. *U. S. Pat. Nos. 2,736,682; 2,809,916; 2,809,917; 2,809,918 and pat. pending.

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As a companion to the reputable diagnostic references in your library, this authoritative reference for treatment through drugs should occupy an important place on the shelf. Incorporating all modern advances, yet containing all standard information, the 3rd edition of DRILL'S PHARMACOLOGY IN MEDICINE has been prepared to fill that place.

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Emphasizing the recent discoveries and realizations which have increased our comprehension of the entire field of cardiovascular disease, this book represents a truly complete examination of cardiology. Due to its distinguished roster of contributors, the book presents a large accumulation of experience and viewpoint.

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An eminent role in medical practice

- Clinicians throughout the world consider meprobamate a therapeutic standard in the management of anxiety and tension.
- The high safety-efficacy ratio of 'Miltown' has been demonstrated by more than a decade of clinical use.

Indications: 'Miltown' (meprobamate) is effective in relief of anxiety and tension states. Also as adjunctive therapy when anxiety may be a causative or otherwise disturbing factor. Although not a hypnotic, 'Miltown' fosters normal sleep through both its antianxiety and muscle-relaxant properties.

Contraindications: Previous allergic or idiosyncratic reactions to meprobamate or meprobamate-containing drugs.

Precautions: Careful supervision of dose Precautions: Careful supervision of dose and amounts prescribed is advised. Consider possibility of dependence, particularly in patients with history of drug or alcohol addiction; withdraw gradually after use for weeks or months at excessive dosage. Abrupt withdrawal may precipitate recurrence of pre-existing symptoms, or withdrawal reactions including, rarely, epileptiform seizures. Should meprobamate cause drowsiness or visual disturbances, the dose should be reduced and operation of motor vehicles or machinery or other activity requiring alertmachinery or other activity requiring alert-ness should be avoided if these symptoms are present. Effects of excessive alcohol may

Miltown® (meprobamate)

possibly be increased by meprobamate. Grand mal seizures may be precipitated in persons suffering from both grand and petit mal. Prescribe cautiously and in small quantities to patients with suicidal tendencies.

Side effects: Drowsiness may occur and, rarely, ataxia, usually controlled by decreasing the dose. Allergic or idiosyncratic reactions are rare, generally developing after one to four doses. Mild reactions are characteristics. acterized by an urticarial or erythematous, maculopapular rash. Acute nonthrombocy-topenic purpura with peripheral edema and fever, transient leukopenia, and a single case of fatal bullous dermatitis after administration of meprobamate and prednisolone have been reported. More severe and very

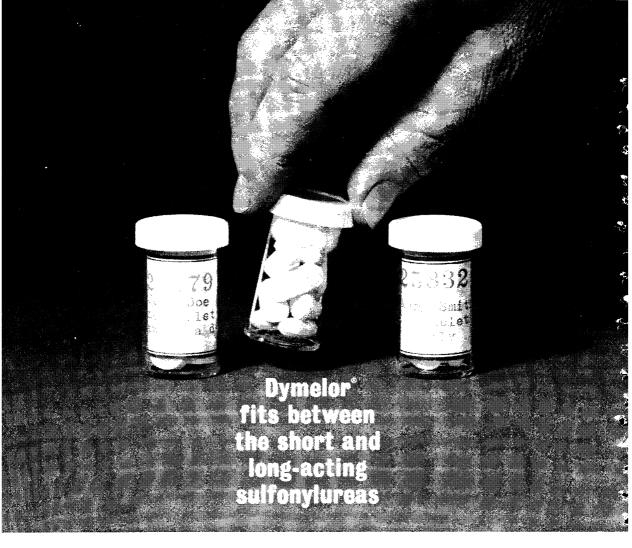
rare cases of hypersensitivity may produce fever, chills, fainting spells, angioneurotic edema, bronchial spasms, hypotensive crises (1 fatal case), anuria, anaphylaxis, stomatitis and proctitis. Treatment should be symptomatic in such cases, and the drug should not be reinstituted. Isolated cases of agranulocytosis, thrombocytopenic purpura, and a single fatal instance of aplastic anemia have been reported, but only when other drugs known to elicit these conditions were given concomitantly. Fast EEG activity has been reported, usually after excessive meprobamate dosage. Suicidal attempts may produce lethargy, stupor, ataxia, coma, shock, vasomotor and respiratory collapse.

Usual adult dosage: One or two 400 mg.

Usual adult dosage: One or two 400 mg. tablets three times daily. Doses above 2400 mg. daily are not recommended.

Supplied: In two strengths: 400 mg. scored tablets and 200 mg. coated tablets.

Before prescribing, consult package circular. WALLACE LABORATORIES Cranbury, N.J.



Dymelor is a new oral hypoglycemic agent effective in the treatment of stable, maturity-onset, nonketotic diabetes.

Contraindications: Sulfonylurea drugs are ineffective when employed as the sole treatment in juvenile, brittle, unstable, or severe diabetes. Insulin is the required therapeutic agent in such cases, although, on occasion, Dymelor may be given concurrently with Insulin.

Dymelor is contraindicated in diabetes complicated by acidosis, ketosis, coma, major surgery, infections, gangrene, or severe trauma.

Dymelor is contraindicated in patients with renal glycosuria or the hyperglycemia occasionally associated with uremia. The hyperresponsiveness of such patients to sulfonylurea drugs may result in prolonged or fatal hypoglycemia. Dymelor should not be used in nondiabetic conditions.

Dymelor is also contraindicated in pregnancy, although reproductive studies in two generations of animals treated with Dymelor have shown no evidence of teratogenesis or any other abnormalities. Because Insulin is the therapy of choice for pregnant diabetic patients, no sulfonylurea agent can be recommended for use in diabetic women who may become pregnant.

Side-Effects: Although hypoglycemia is a manifestation of the activity of the drug, it is nevertheless desirable to avoid this reaction. In the changeover from Insulin to

Dymelor, hypoglycemia can occur at the time both drugs are given simultaneously.

Other untoward reactions observed to date include gastro-intestinal disturbances, such as nausea and gastritis; headache, nervousness, and tingling (all possibly related to hypoglycemia); and infrequent cutaneous manifestations of hypersensitivity, characterized by the development of maculopapular skin eruption or other dermatoses.

Four cases of jaundice have been reported, but in none has Dymelor been definitely proved to be the etiologic agent. These cases indicate the need for caution in the use of sulfonylurea agents in patients who have received or are receiving several drugs of types known to produce hepatotoxicity.

White-blood-cell counts have remained unaltered in all reported cases except for a single instance of transient leukopenia (single determination) which developed during the administration of the drug.

How Supplied: Tablets Dymelor are supplied in bottles of 50, 200, and 500 as follows:

250 mg., White (scored) 500 mg., Yellow (scored)

Dymelor® Acetohexamide



The House for Diabetic Therapy

HISTORY OF MEDICINE SERIES

The Library Publication Committee of The New York Academy of Medicine is happy to announce two new titles in its series of reprints of famous classics in the history of medicine. These titles are jointly sponsored by the Committee and the American Psychiatric Association and will be published by the Hafner Publishing Company. Copies may be ordered from your bookseller or from Stechert-Hafner, Inc., 31 East 10th Street, New York 10003, N. Y.

NEW TITLES

WILHELM GRIESINGER, Mental Pathology and Therapeutics. London, 1867. With a preface by Erwin H. Ackerknecht, M.D. 496 pages, bound. \$10.50.

JEAN E. D. ESQUIROL, Mental Maladies. Treatise on Insanity. Philadelphia, 1845. With a preface by Raymond de Saussure, M.D. 530 pages, bound. \$10.50.

PAPERBACK TITLES STILL AVAILABLE AT \$3.75 EACH

BOWDITCH, HENRY I. The Young Stethoscopist or the Student's Aid to Auscultation. New York, 1946. Introduction by Dr. Saul Jarcho.

BURNS, ALLAN. Observations on Some of the Most Frequent and Important Diseases of the Heart. Edinburgh, 1809. Introduction by Dr. Dickinson W. Richards.

CHARCOT, JEAN MARTIN. Lectures on the Diseases of the Nervous System. 1881. Introduction by Dr. W. Riese.

CORVISART, JEAN NICOLAS. An Essay on the Organic Diseases and Lesions of the Heart and Great Vessels. 1812. Introduction by Dr. D. W. Richards

HALES, STEPHEN. Statical Essays: Haemastaticks. London, 1733. Introduction by Dr. André F. Cournand. HEBERDEN, WILLIAM. Commentaries on the History and Cure of Diseases. 1802. Introduction by Dr. Paul Klemperer.

LAENNEC, R. T. H. A Treatise on the Diseases of the Chest. 1821. Introduction by Dr. Paul Klemperer.

PINEL, PHILIPPE. A Treatise on Insanity, in which are contained the principles of a new and more practical nosology of maniacal disorders. 1806. Introduction by Dr. Paul F. Cranefield.

RAMAZZINI, BERNARDINO. Diseases of Workers. Translation of the Latin text of 1713 and notes by Wilmer Cave Wright. New York, 1940. Introduction by Dr. George Rosen.

RUSH, BENJAMIN. Medical Inquiries and Observations upon the Diseases of the Mind. 1812. Introduction by Dr. S. B. Wortis.

WOODWARD, JOSEPH JANVIER. Outlines of the Chief Camp Diseases of the United States Armies. Philadelphia, 1863. Introduction by Dr. Saul Jarcho.

Thirty-third Series THOMAS WILLIAM SALMON LECTURES

Under the auspices of

The Salmon Committee on Psychiatry and Mental Hygiene

to be given by

MANFRED S. GUTTMACHER, M.D.

Chief Medical Officer of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore Baltimore, Maryland

on the subject

THE ROLE OF PSYCHIATRY IN LAW

At The New York Academy of Medicine Wednesday Afternoon and Evening December 8, 1965

Afternoon Lecture—4:30

The Present

The Law has been intimately involved in the great social and political unrest of the era in which we are living. Psychiatry, too, has undergone a transformation. In this ferment one perceives significant changes in the relationship of Law and Psychiatry, many of them still nascent.

The persisting difficulty in meaningful communication between lawyers and psychiatrists will be examined. Contemporary adversary trial procedures and the functioning of the jury present subjects of engaging interest.

The most prominent issue is still that of criminal responsibility, at the base of which lies the philosophical problem of free will and determinism. The various devices for resolving the dilemma will be considered.

The much mooted question of diminished responsibility will be fully presented, particularly in the light of the recent English experience.

Fitness to stand trial and the disposition in cases in which there has been a finding of not guilty by reason of insanity also involve complex questions of major importance.

The commitment of the mentally ill and the preservation of their rights during institutionalization are subjects vital to the members of both professions.

Evening Lecture—8:15

The Future

The role of the psychiatrist in the criminal trial is of great concern. Psychiatrists' discontent is not only over the tests of responsibility, but over the part they are required to play in its determination.

More use of court-appointed experts and the court psychiatric clinic in

(Continued on following page)

both civil and criminal cases is advocated. Psychiatry should become an actual partner of Law in the proceedings of the Family Court. Juries should be fully and clearly instructed as to the consequences of insanity verdicts in criminal trials.

The contribution that psychiatry and psychology might play in assessing the credibility of witnesses and the use and reliability of the lie detector and narcointerrogation in the examination of defendants will be discussed.

The need for granting privilege to psychiatrists, so that they will not be forced, when witnesses, to disclose the confidences of their patients must be given general acknowledgment. Complete separation of the commitment of the mentally ill and their legal competency is urged.

Conventional methods of dealing with convicted criminals will be scrutinized and the critical need for psychiatric personnel and facilities for the treatment of prisoners will be emphasized.

Special psychiatric clinic facilities should be established to determine what could be accomplished, under optimal conditions, in the treatment of certain probationers. Unique quasi-psychiatric and quasi-penal institutions for the treatment of the mentally abnormal offender must be developed, along with provisions for extended psychiatric treatment and surveillance of certain cases after release.

HAFNER PUBLISHING COMPANY ANNOUNCES

WORLD REVIEW OF NUTRITION AND DIETETICS Edited by GEOFFREY H. BOURNE, Atlanta

Volume 6, Ca. 321 pages, 37 illustrations, 11 tables, New York 1966, \$20.50 CONTENTS: R. M. Kark (Chicago), Food and Hunger in a World of Turmoil — V. M. Dean (N.Y.), The Role of Food in World Peace — C. Den Hartog, Nutrition in the Netherlands — D. M. Watkins (Wash., D.C.), The Impact of Nutrition on the Biochemistry of Aging in Man — H. Chalopin and others (Paris), Some Interrelations between Ascorbic Acid and Adreno-Cortical Functions — J. F. K. Ryde (N.S.W.), Citrus Fruits and Processed Citrus Products in Human Nutrition — Q. R. Rogers and A. E. Harper (Camb., Mass.), Protein Digestion: Nutritional and Metabolic Considerations — R. N. B. Kay (Aberdeen, Scotland), The Influence of Saliva on Digestion in Ruminants.

And in Preparation

A FACSIMILE REPRINT OF

STARVATION IN EUROPE GEOFFREY H. BOURNE

Each day it is more realized how much we learn from the past.

Starvation in Europe, published in England during World War II, reached very few medical libraries in this country. This book was quickly selected as one of the publications of historical importance concerning the last war, to be included in the Imperial War Museum Library in London.

Because of the basic significance and historic facts embodied within it, Dr. Bourne has consented to bring out the original edition in facsimile reprint, with a completely updated appendix to show the effect and outcome of this debatable part of human history.

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Fewer and Less Severe na Attacks

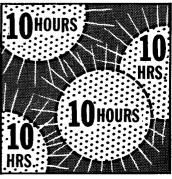
with nitroglycerin in a unique form-Micro-Dialysis Cells

Cardiologists generally agree that nitroglycerin is the single most valuable drug for use in angina. This unique micro-dialysis cell is available in a diffusionmembrane, controlled, continuous-action capsule that prophylactically provides medication thirty times longer than a single sublingual tablet. It is called NITRO-SPAN (brand of nitroglycerin). It does not take the place of the sublingual tablet during an acute anginal episode.

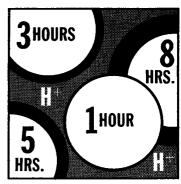
However, NITRO-SPAN is a timed-release medication that provides accurate, reliable, consistent, 10 to 12-hour treatment. Result: fewer and less severe angina attacks.

Unlike conventional disintegration tablets, NITRO-SPAN diffusion-membrane pellets act independently of pH, enzymatic action, or any other gastrointestinal functions. Because these functions vary from patient to patient, and even in the same patient at different times, the action of the disintegration tablet can produce erratic and unpredictable results.

On the other hand, NITRO-SPAN incorporates a remarkable principle in the pharmacodynamics of timed-release medication. The nitroglycerin is enclosed in a dialyzing membrane of controlled permeability. Each pellet is, in fact, a "MICRO-DIALYSIS CELL" which releases its contents over an entire 10 to 12-hour period, making possible a release rate not otherwise attainable.



Micro-dialysis cells are identical. Do not depend on body processes. Thus release rates are consistent.



Disintegration coatings of various thicknesses depend on variable body processes. Release rates can be unpredictable.

Each NITRO-SPAN capsule provides 2.5 mg. of nitroglycerin, U.S.P., processed to release uniformly over a 10 to 12-hour period.

Clinical indications: Prophylactic use only in angina pectoris.

Dosage: One capsule before breakfast, one capsule at bedtime (at 12-hour intervals).

Contraindications: Early myocardial infarction. Caution: These capsules are intended for prophylactic use only. For the relief of an acute anginal attack the sublingual nitroglycerin tablets should be used. Federal law prohibits dispensing without prescription. Precautions: Overdosage may cause transient headache.

brand of nitroglycerin in micro-dialysis cells

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Macy's Bay Shore, MO 5-8400
Macy's Queens, AR 1-9100





An infinitely precious gift

"Health and good estate of body are above all gold, and a strong body above infinite wealth."—Ecclesiasticus 30:15

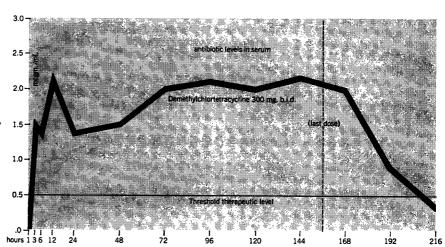
Good health is the gift besides which all others are insignificant. It is our business at GHI to pay for the care that you, as a physician, provide to make and keep your patients healthy. We extend to the medical profession and to subscribers, past, present, and future, the wish that the best of health may be theirs.



Days	1	2	. 3	4	5	6	
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duratio	n of activit	ty, tetracyc	line				
duratio DECLO	n of thera	py methylchio	rtetracycline				

1-2 days'"extra"activity

higher
activity levels
than other
tetracyclines—
with less
peak-and-valley
fluctuation



From Sweeney, W. M.; Dornbush, A. C., and Hardy, S. M.; Amer. J. Med. Sci. 243:296 (Mar.) 1962



12 hours between doses———

the option of <u>b.i.d</u>. dosage



the "extra" benefits raise the level of antibiotic control

DEMETHYLCHLORDETRACYCLINE

150 mg. CAPSULES

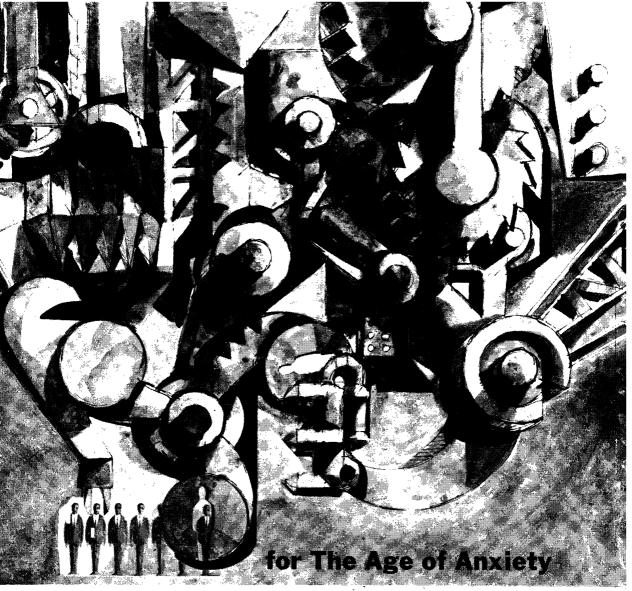
Effective in a wide range of everyday infections—respiratory, urinary tract and others—in the young and aged—the acutely or chronically ill—when the offending organisms are tetracycline-sensitive.

Side effects typical of tetracyclines include glossitis, stomatitis, proctitis, nausea, diarrhea, vaginitis, dermatitis, overgrowth of nonsusceptible organisms, tooth discoloration (if given during tooth formation) and increased incranial pressure (in young infants). Also, very rarely, anaphylactoid reaction. Reduce dosage in impaired renai function. Because of reactions to artificial or natural sunlight (even from short exposure and at low dosage), patient should be warned to avoid direct exposure. Stop drug immediately at the first sign of adverse reaction. It should not be taken with high calcium drugs or food; and should not be taken less than one hour before, or two hours after meals.

Capsules, 150 mg. and 75 mg. of demethylchlortetracycline

Average Adult Dally Dosage: 150 mg. q.i.d. or 300 mg. b.i.d.

LEDERLE LABORATORIES, A Division of AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY, Pearl River, New Yorks



For those who cannot cope realistically with the emotional turmoil and stress of modern living, the physician has at hand many valuable psychotherapeutic aids. One of the most useful is Librium, a pre-eminent prescription for excessive anxiety in this modern age.

LIBRIUM® (chlordiazepoxide HCI)

In prescribing: Dosage — Adults: Mild to moderate anxiety and tension, 5 or 10 mg t.i.d. or q.i.d.; severe states, 20 or 25 mg t.i.d. or q.i.d. Geriatric patients: 5 mg b.i.d. to q.i.d. Side Effects: Side effects, usually dose-related, include drowsiness, ataxia, minor skin rashes, edema, menstrual irregularities, nausea and constipation. When treatment is protracted, blood counts and liver function tests are advisable. Paradoxical reactions may occasionally occur in psychiatric patients. Individual maintenance dosages should be determined. Precautions: Advise patients against possibly hazardous procedures until maintenance dosage is established. Though compatible with most drugs, use care in combining with other psychotropics, particularly MAO inhibitors or phenothiazines; warn patients of possible combined effects with alcohol. Observe usual precautions in impaired renal or hepatic function, in long-term treatment and in presence of depression or suicidal tendencies. Exercise caution in administering drug to addiction-prone patients or those who might increase dosage; withdrawal symptoms, similar to those seen with barbiturates or meprobamate, can occur upon abrupt cessation after prolonged overdosage. Caution should be exercised in prescribing any therapeutic agent for pregnant patients. Supplied: Capsules, 5 mg, 10 mg and 25 mg, bottles of 50.

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